form (0.74 minim per fluidounce), alcohol (2.9 percent by volume), glycerin, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the name of the article, "White Pine Tar Comp. Cough Syrup", was false and misleading, since it contained medicinal ingredients other than tar and material extracted from white pine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Chloroform 3 Min. per fluid ounce * * * Alcohol 6%", was false and misleading, since the article contained materially less alcohol and chloroform than was declared. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "For relief of Coughs * * * Hoarseness and inflamed condition of the air passages"; (bottle) "For Coughs * * * Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Affections. Dose Adults, teaspoonful every 2 hrs. until relieved. Children, one-half teaspoonful or less, according to age."

On January 30, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21992. Misbranding of Yob-I-Ana. U. S. v. 166 Dozen Packages of Yob-I-Ana. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 31638. Sample no. 56274–A.)

Examination of the drug product, Yob-I-Ana, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label and in the leaflets and circular shipped with the article.

On December 4, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 166 dozen packages of Yob-I-Ana at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 17, 1933, by Crooks Terminal Warehouse, from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Prepared by The Dulce Laboratory, Dallas, Texas."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum, small proportions of volatile oils, such as citronella oil and peppermint oil, and a rubifacient, such as red pepper extract.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the labeling contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, particularly regarding its efficacy as a remedy for conditions of sexual impotency in adult males, which were false and fraudulent.

On January 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21993. Misbranding of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and Breeden's Blood Medicine. U. S. v. 41 Bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and 23 Bottles of Breeden's Blood Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 31632, 31633. Sample nos. 56260–A, 56261–A.)

Examination of the drug products involved in this case disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The Blood Medicine contained alcohol and failed to bear an informative declaration of the quantity of such alcohol.

On November 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and 23 bottles of Breeden's Blood Medicine at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1933, by L. Wilson, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "Manufactured by Breeden Drug Company, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee."

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Rheumatic Compound consisted essentially of potassium iodide (1.5 grams per 100 milliliters), colchicine (7 milligrams per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs, alcohol, and water; and that the Blood Medicine consisted essentially of potassium iodide (1 gram per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs, and alcohol (14.2 percent by volume).

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded and that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Rheumatic Compound, bottle) "Rheumatic Compound For Rheumatism"; (Rheumatic Compound, package) "Rheumatic Compound For Rheumatism * * * Rheumatic Compound"; (Rheumatic Compound, circular) "Rheumatic Compound We recommend it for Rheumatism. If you have Rheumatism use Breeden's Rheumatic Compound. This medicine has been tested for years, and the praise which it has received from the trade, and the good results of its use by sufferers from the disease of Rheumatism, cause us, the manufacturers, to unhesitatingly recommend it. We believe we have made it as perfect a preparation for the relief of Rheumatisum as it is possible for us to do. * * * Rheumatic"; (Blood Medicine, bottle) "Medicine Blood * * * Indicated in Blood Disorders And Diseases"; (Blood Medicine, package) "Blood Medicine * * * Indicated in Blood Disorders and Diseases. Use when system is run down and blood needs rebuilding. * * * Blood Medicine Indicated in Lumbago, Skin Eruptions, Blood Boils, Sores, Stiffness Of The Joints, Muscles And Limbs"; (Blood Medicine, circular) "Blood Medicine We recommend its use when you need a Blood Builder. We want you to give it a trial when you have Blood Disorders and Diseases, Lumbago, Skin Eruptions, Blood Boils, Sores, stiffness of the Joints, Muscles and Limbs, or when system is run down and blood needs rebuilding"; (bottle, both products) "Direction: Dose: Scant tablespoonful two or three times a day, before meals, until it acts freely on the Liver, then reduce dose to suit the system if according to directions it acts too freely. For children reduce dose to suit age. If above directions cannot be followed reduce dose to 1 teaspoonful 2 or 3 times a day."

Misbranding of the Blood Medicine was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the carton label, "Contains not over 20% Alcohol by Volume", was misleading, since it contained only 14.2 percent of alcohol.

On January 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21994. Misbranding of Copinol. U. S. v. 69 Packages and 99 Bottles of Copinol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 31757, 31758. Sample nos. 60618-A, 60339-A.)

Examination of the drug product, Copinol, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about December 21, 1933, the United States attorneys for the District of Oregon and the Western District of Washington, respectively, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 69 packages of Copinol at Portland, Oreg., and 99 bottles of Copinol at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, the former on or about October 13, 1933, and the latter on or about October 26, 1933, by the Copinol Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil, containing a trace of an alkaloid such as berberine, perfumed.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Bottle sticker) "For Catarrh. Sinusitis Hay Fever * * * When Treating Sinusitis"; (package) "For Catarrh Sinusitis Hay Fever"; (circular) "To produce beneficial results * * * Copinol will * * * Assist in Healing Inflamed membranes and clearing the nasal passages of mucous discharges * * * In extremely active cases use as often as necessary to effect relief. * * * For best results * * * For Sinusi-